Table 6 (Continued)

| Independent Variables | | | Trustworthy | Hardworking | Intelligent | Active | Lazy | Unimportant | Tough | Aggressive |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITES | Middle Class | Female 18-25 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| | | Female 35-45 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| | | Male 18-25 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| | | Male 35-45 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 5.1 |

☐ Variable is constant.

1. Main effect for socioeconomic class ($p < .07$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests indicate that hardcore members see their fathers as less lazy and more aggressive than the working class see their fathers, and the working class see their fathers as less lazy and more aggressive than the middle class see their fathers (i.e., a linear increase with decreases in social status).

2. Main effect for sex ($p < .0006$) -- Females see their fathers as less tough and less aggressive than males do (for both univariate and multivariate tests).

3. Main effect for age ($p < .007$) -- Both univariate and multivariate tests confirm that young people see their fathers as less trustworthy, more lazy and more tough than older people see their fathers.

4. Race x sex interaction ($p < .02$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests confirm that black females and white males see their fathers as less active than black males and white females see their fathers; in addition black males see their fathers as much tougher than black females or whites see their fathers. Finally, the multivariate F-tests indicate that, within variance unique to aggressive, black males see their fathers as very aggressive while white females see their fathers as very unaggressive (black females and white males are intermediate).